

visitors an unmatched recreation experience on the North Umpqua.

In the decades that followed, Frank became a fly fisherman so, so revered, so quintessentially Oregon, that he could count our late Governor, Tom McCall—an extraordinary fisherman in his own right—as just a fishing buddy. We call it the Oregon Way, where Oregonians come together to keep our State so special for living, working, and raising a family.

I will tell the Presiding Officer, I know Oregon is a long way from Georgia, but the fact is, there isn't anything that is more "Oregon Way," that shortens the distance between Oregon and the rest of the country, than priorities like fishing and having a special relationship with somebody like Tom McCall.

With respect to his war heroism, in addition to earning France's highest award of merit for his World War II service, we saw Frank's extraordinary accomplishments in Oregon when we talked about his work in natural resources and what we saw when he got together with friends, and I am going to talk about one particularly eventful meeting.

Frank was named Oregon's Wildlife Federation's Conservationist of the Year in 1969. He served on the State Fish and Wildlife Commission from 1971 to 1974. He was among the leaders in getting passed the Oregon Forest Practices law to protect fish in streams. He earned the International Federation of Fly Fishers Conservationist of the Year Award in 2003, and he was inducted into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame in 2010.

I had a chance to have some of the most memorable experiences I have had in public service with Frank Moore. Back when I was chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I remember being in the backyard of the Ratzlaffs, Jim and Jane Ratzlaff, of Roseburg, OR. Jim has passed. I continue to stay in touch with Jane. And in their backyard one wonderful day, where my former staffer, Mary Gautreaux, who is up in Heaven listening to this discussion, the late Mary Gautreaux, we conceived of the idea of all working together to protect 100,000 acres of public lands in the Steamboat Creek watershed for steelhead preservation.

I say to the Presiding Officer, as former chairman of the committee, I have been through some of the rituals that we all see in the committee process—and I am sure my colleague has gnashed his teeth over one or two of them already—but one of the things that we noted early on is that this incredible love affair between Frank and Jeanne that went on for decades didn't really fit into the legislative process so I wanted to name a Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary after both of them because they were partners in life, partners at the Steamboat Inn, partners in everything.

Well, I just checked in with the inimitable David Brooks, who is our guy at

the Energy and Natural Resources Committee who has worked for decades on preserving these treasures. At the time, David reminded me, you really had a tradition of not being able to name one of these bills to protect your treasures after two people. It was not like it was a law; it was a tradition, but members felt kind of strongly about it. I won't mention any names.

But Frank Moore, when I told him that, he said: RON, I love you to pieces, but this bill has got to be named for both of us because we have been partners in life. We have been partners in the Steamboat Inn and in the sanctuary and the like.

So I went back and told David Brooks about this. And, finally, I am not sure everybody actually agreed to name it after Frank and Jeanne, this wonderful love affair, but I just basically did it. And around here, as the Presiding Officer knows, sometimes if you do it, other people won't raise a fuss. That is how Frank Moore of Southern Oregon ensured that, for all time, we would have a wonderful place known as the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary, as a monument to make sure, for generations to come, young people would have a special place to go.

I would just note, because I talked to her just a few minutes ago, that Colleen Moore Bechtel, who is a teacher at West Intermediate School in Sutherlin—she and her class may be watching this proceeding today. They were trying to figure out how to get C-SPAN on live. I will have more to say about Colleen before I wrap up.

But I am so pleased because that is exactly what Frank and Jeanne, to this day, have always wanted—was to make sure that our treasures, our really special places, would be there for the future. So I am hoping, if they weren't able to see it live, that Colleen will be able to show these remarks to all the kids at the Douglas County school, West Intermediate in Sutherlin, what their U.S. Senator thought about Frank Moore.

The last time I visited with Frank and Jeanne in October 2020, circumstances had really dealt them a tough hand. We had a horrible fire known as the Archie Creek Fire. It had destroyed the log cabin that Frank had built above the Umpqua, and Frank and Jeanne were living with their daughter, Colleen, and her family in Glide. But you would have never known from Frank about that loss of a lifetime's work and care.

Instead, that fall afternoon, on a pretty front porch in rural Douglas County, Frank came striding out onto the porch with that wonderful smile, a bone-crushing handshake, and one joke after another, with a twinkle in his eyes. He was always optimistic about our State, an optimist on that day right after his treasured home had been ravaged by fire.

He never wavered from that focus. In fact, this past July, I was so pleased

that he wrote an opinion piece in our publication, Eugene's Register-Guard, that detailed how the "wild & scenic river" designation had helped the North Umpqua. He talked about his involvement with me to promote the River Democracy Act—a really fresh approach endorsed by hundreds of small, rural businesses to ensure that we preserve our treasures and also tap the full potential for the recreation economy.

Now, there have been a lot of recent remembrances of Frank, and almost all of them talk about him being a giant of Oregon. Those characterizations—certainly of his impact on the southern part of my State and our entire State—are on point. I want to make sure, though, that something else that Frank said can stick with me. He was always quoted as saying the important thing was that Jeanne was with him.

Referring to Jeanne, his wife of 79 years, Frank said:

I have the treasure with me. That's my treasure.

And I can tell the Presiding Officer that virtually every time I saw this wonderful couple, they were holding hands. It just said it all—holding hands. And they had been married for 79 years.

So tonight I just want to say to Jeanne, to all of Frank's loved ones, to all of the kids who may be following this in Oregon schools, I am just going to add: Frank is always going to be Oregon's treasure. And on behalf of Oregonians, who are certainly scattered almost everywhere, I thank you for sharing Frank with all of us. And I am speaking on behalf of Oregonians everywhere.

Through the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary and so many other "best parts" that Frank leaves as his legacy, Frank Moore will never be forgotten.

With that, I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

MR. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 636, Neil Harvey MacBride, of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

MR. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 637, 702, 703, and 709; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be made and laid on the table without intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Claudia Slacik, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023; Thomas E. Rothman, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026; Elizabeth M. Sembler, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026 (Reappointment); and Laura Gore Ross, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2028 (Reappointment)?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time with respect to all nominations on which cloture was invoked on February 2 and 3, 2022, be considered expired and that the confirmation votes be at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in 1961, when I was deciding where to attend law school, I was looking for an institution where I could not only learn about the law in the abstract, but also how it is applied, interpreted, and written. I was immediately drawn to the Georgetown University Law Center, given that is steps from the U.S. Capitol and Supreme Court. The education that I received in my years at George-

town Law helped me to understand that the way in which the law is written directly impacts the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, affirmed the importance of working to uphold and improve the law, and guided me toward a career in public service.

And I am not the only person in the Senate who had this experience at Georgetown Law. Senators HIRONO, DURBIN, VAN HOLLEN, and SULLIVAN all count themselves as alumni. House Majority Leader STENY HOYER was my classmate. Graduates of Georgetown Law also work in offices across the Capitol, including my own, using their legal education to help serve constituents, drive measureable change in our communities, and better our legal system.

For many Americans, the events of the past few years have brought into focus the importance of preserving our Nation's institutions and the collective work that must be done to ensure that they work better for all Americans. As a result, thousands more Americans have flocked to law school in recent application cycles. With its location in Washington, DC, and its wealth of courses, incredible practitioners and faculty, and innovative research centers, Georgetown Law has been well-positioned to take advantage of the heightened interest in the legal field.

For the 2021–2022 academic year, Georgetown University Law Center received a record 14,052 applications, an increase of 41 percent of the previous year. This incredible achievement demonstrates Georgetown Law's strength as a leader in the field of legal education. Congratulations to Georgetown University Law Center for this exceptional record. I have full confidence that Georgetown Law will continue to shape future leaders for years to come, preparing them to address the myriad challenges our society faces and to fight for justice for every person and every community.

Dean William Treanor does a superb job of leadership, and we often speak of the inspiring path of the law center over so many decades.

Georgetown University Law Center was featured in an article in the Washington Post late last year. I ask unanimous consent that the article titled, "The country's most popular law school got an unexpected jolt" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 13, 2021]
THE COUNTRY'S MOST POPULAR LAW SCHOOL
GOT AN UNEXPECTED JOLT
(By Valerie Strauss)

Year in and year out, the Georgetown University Law Center in D.C. gets more applications than any other law school in the country (and yes, that includes law schools at Harvard and Yale and Stanford). But what happened for the 2021–22 academic year was historic.

Collectively, U.S. law schools this year saw an increase of at least 12 percent in applicants for classes that started this fall and a

26 percent jump in applications—the largest in nearly 20 years, according to the nonprofit Law School Admission Council.

At Georgetown University Law Center, the increase was so high that it shocked Georgetown law officials, who have become accustomed to being the country's most popular law school. The school saw a 41 percent increase in applicants—for a total of 14,052. Of all law school applicants nationwide, 1 in 5 applied to Georgetown. It is the largest law school in the country with some 2,000 students in juris doctor degree (JD) programs, with Harvard second at some 1,750 JD students.

The rise in law school applications across the country—which left some law schools overenrolled this fall—was a result of several factors, said Susan Krinsky, executive vice president for operations and chief of staff at the Law School Admission Council. "I don't like to call it a perfect storm, but it was," she said.

Fallout from the coronavirus pandemic played a big role, with economic uncertainty that traditionally fuels applications to professional schools, she said. Many young people lost their jobs and decided to give law school a chance. But a continuation of what is called "the Trump bump" was a factor too, she said.

Law school applications began to rise after the 2016 presidential election, with President Donald Trump's Muslim ban and immigration policies helping to fuel the increase, she said. What happened in 2020—including the police killing of George Floyd and the racial justice movement that arose from it—spurred more applicants, she said, as did the death of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and the confirmation of a controversial successor.

"There was a generalized increase in interest about what lawyers do—or can do," she said.

A 2020 survey by Kaplan Test Prep of more than 100 U.S. law schools found that 84 percent of admissions officers (and 87 percent in a 2018 survey) believed that the political climate was a "significant" factor in the rise in applicants for that year—and that continued in the 2020–21 applications cycle.

Why, though, did Georgetown University Law Center have such a huge rise in applicants?

"I think it's a combination of things," said William M. Treanor, dean and executive vice president of Georgetown Law. "Washington, D.C., is a huge lure. It offers you things you can't get anywhere else. And we have internships with lawmakers and policymakers and faculty engaged directly in the issues of the day."

Georgetown has a night school, joint degree and advanced degree programs, an Office of Public Interest and Community Service and it specializes in some of the hottest legal subjects—including environmental, health and international law. Its Human Rights Institute is a draw for students—and it attracts some big legal names. Now on the faculty, for example, is Doug Emhoff, the country's first second gentleman (he is married to Vice President Harris), a leading intellectual property and business litigator and expert on entertainment and media law.

Treanor said the political climate was an important factor in the surge of applications at Georgetown. He said he became interested in the law when he was in high school during a similarly contentious time in American political life—the Watergate era of the early 1970s. President Richard Nixon was forced to resign after his administration was caught breaking the law.

"That was a period in which people were drawn to law school and the thought that law matters and the fight for justice can